Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature

Arisæma triphyllum.—Notes on. Thos. Meehan (Bot. Gazette, xi., p. 217.)

Mr. Meehan shows that in the vicinity of Philadelphia, the wholly green-leaved, vigorous plants are mainly pistillate, while those which produce leaves glaucous or gray beneath, and are smaller, are mainly staminate.

Botanizing in Texas, II. J. Reverchon. (Bot. Gazette, xi., pp. 211-216.)

Campanula medium.—Notes on. Bolling W. Barton. (Bot. Gazette, xi., pp. 208-211.)

An account of experiments on the cross-fertilization of this plant by insects

Clethra alnifolia. (Garden, xxx., p. 187.)

Flora of our Southwestern Archipelago. Wm. S. Lyon. (Bot. Gazette, xi., pp. 197-205.)

An interesting account of the vegetation of the Santa Barbara Islands.

Florida Fungi.—Notes on.—No. 8. W. W. Calkins. (Journ. Mycol., ii., pp. 104-106.)

Fungi from Various Localities.—New Species of.—J. B. Ellis and B M. Everhart. (Journ. Mycol., ii., pp. 99-104.)

Twenty-five new species are described.

Kansas Algæ.—Third Contribution to the Knowledge of. Francis Wolle. (Bull. Washburn Coll. Lab. Nat. Hist., i., pp. 174-175.)

Five species are enumerated which had not hitherto been reported.

Kansas Ferns.—Further Notes on. F. W. Cragin. (Bull. Washburn Coll. Lab. Nat. Hist. i., pp. 175-176.)

Professor Cragin records the discovery of *Asplenium parvulum*, Mart and Gal., by Miss Lillie O. Hosford, in Chautauqua Co., Kansas; he also gives additional localities for other species previously reported.

Kansas Mosses.—Fourth Contribution to the Knowledge of. Eugene A. Rau. (Bull. Washburn Coll. Lab. Nat. Hist., i., pp. 171-173.)

A list of 23 species of mosses not hitherto reported from Kansas and of new localities for many others.

Leucophyllum Texanum. Gilbert Onderdonk. (Gard. Month., ii., p. 277.)

Lichens not previously reported from Kansas. H. Willey. (Bull. Washburn Coll. Lab. Nat. Hist., i., p. 176.)

Five species not hitherto recorded are enumerated.

Liriodendron Tulipifera. (Lloyd's Drugs and Medicines N. A., ii., pp. 1-21, one plate, six figures and a map.)

The first part of the second volume of the Messrs. Lloyd's valuable work contains a full account of *Liriodendron* and our native *Magnolias.* Allusion is made to the difference in color and texture of the wood of the Tulip Tree, a difference well known to all lumbermen, though the cause is as yet unexplained.

Magnolia. (Lloyd's Drugs and Medicines N. A., ii., pp. 21-32, two plates and seven figures.)

Figures of *M. acuminata* and M. *glauca* are given on plates XXVIII and XXIX of the work, and the fruit of *M. grandiflora* on p. 32.

Monterey Cypress at Home. (Garden, xxx., p. 189 ; one cut.)

A good engraving from a photograph taken of *Cupressus macrocarpa* at Monterey, Cal.

Navajo Names for Plants. W. Matthews, U. S. A. (Amer. Nat., xx., pp. 767-777.)

Dr. Matthews has rendered botanists and philologists a valuable service in recording the names given by the Navajo Indians to many of the plants among which they live. He remarks that their plant-lore is remarkable for its extent and accuracy. The list given is certainly large, numbering 95 species, and there are many others for which no satisfactory etymology can be found.

Pinus edulis. Sir J. D. Hooker. (Gard. Chron. xxvi., p. 300, fig. 61.)

Polyporus officinalis, Fries. W. W. Calkins. (Journ. Mycol., ii., p. 107.)

It is stated that this fine and rare species is occasionally found on living trees of the White Pine in the Michigan forests. The fungus has a very bitter taste, similar to that of quinine, in place of which it has been used to some extent.

Resin Passages of the White Pine.—Structure and Distribution of the. Etta L. Knowles. (Bot. Gazette, xi., pp. 206-208, one plate.)

Ribes oxycanthoides, L. J. D. Hooker. (Curtis's Bot. Mag., (3) xlii., tab. 6892.)

Robinia viscosa.—Native Locality for. H. W. Ravenel. (Gard. Month., xxviii., pp. 276, 277.)

Mr. Ravenel notes that this species was collected by Prof. L. R. Gibbes in 1881 in the same locality recorded by Prof. Sargent in " Forest Trees of North America ", p. 56, i. e., " Slopes of Buzzard Ridge, near Highland, Macon Co., N. C., J. Donnell Smith, 1882."

Rust of the Ash Tree. (*Æcidium Fraxini.*) C. E. Bessey. (Amer. Nat., xx., p. 806.)

Twigs killed by Telephone Wires. F. E. L. Beal. (Amer. Nat., xx., pp. 806, 807.)

Variation of Water in Trees and Shrubs. D. P. Penhallow. (Canadian Rec. Sci., ii., pp. 105-116.)

Viola pedata. (Garden, xxx., pp. 140, 141 ; one cut.)

Xanthosoma sagittifolium. Gerald McCarthy. (Vick's Ill. Month. Mag., ix., p. 42.)

This Aroid grows abundantly in certain boggy localities about Wilmington, North Carolina, and is locally known as Spoon Flower and Wilmington Lily. Its general habit and appearance is much like that of *Sagittaria*, but the leaves are more glossy and very dark green. It blooms from the first of June to the middle of July ; the spathe is pure white and spoon shaped. The plant has a long tap root covered with warty excrescences and long, string-like fibres by which it is attached to the roots of the trees among which it grows. The large, coral-red seeds ripen about the beginning of September.

Zamia integrifolia (Gard. Chron., xxvi., p. 146.)

Prof. Sargent writes: "That in Florida this Cycad is largely cultivated for the sake of the starch contained in its roots, great quantities of the starch being made for the Key West and West Indian markets."